(ग) यदि हां, तो यह वृद्धि कब तक की जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) जी, हां। कोयले की कीमतों में अंतिम बार संशोधन दिनांक 19-6-1993 को किया गया था।

(ख) से (घ) खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(3) के परन्तुक के अनुसार रायल्टी की दरों में ऊपरी ओर संशोधन 3 वर्ष की अवधि में केवल एक बार किया जा सकता है। चूंकि कोयले पर रायल्टी की दरों में अंतिम बार संशोधन दिनांक 1-8-91 को किया गया था, अतः अगला संशोधन केवल 1-8-94 के बाद ही किया जा सकेगा।

कोयला क्षेत्र हेतु विशेष पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम

276. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला क्षेत्र हेतु कोई विशेष पर्यावरण संरक्षण कार्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत किन-किन क्षेत्रों को लाया गया है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय ने इन कार्यक्रमों पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च की है और ऐसे कार्यक्रमों पर किया जाने वाला अनुमानित व्यय कितना है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) से (ग) पर्यावरण प्रबन्ध योजना, जिसमें पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपाय का ब्यौरा शामिल है, कोयला परियोजना का एक अभिन्न अंग है। पर्यावरण प्रबन्ध योजना में आरम्भ किए जाने वाले उपचारी उपाय में निम्न शामिल हैं–भूमि सुधार वनीकरण तथा वायु, जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण तथा पुनर्वास आदि।

सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में 31-3-93 तक किया गया व्यय लगभग 530.62 करोड़ रु० था, जिसमें पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्ध पर हुआ व्यय भी शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्धन पर व्यय, इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साथ जारी रहेगा।

Long wall faces purchased by Government for coal production

277. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 16 long wall faces purchased by Government the following long wall faces have failed without giving any production :

(i) Dhemomain Mine

(ii) Bhalgora Mine

(iii) J. K. Nagar Mine

(iv) Churcha West Mine

(v) Moonidih 17 Top Seam Mine ; and

(vi) Murlidih Mine

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the advanced countries production of coal from one long wall face is as much as one million tonnes of coal per annum ;

(c) what are the reasons for production of less than two MT of coal from 8 of our long wall faces ;

(d) whether Government have set up any inquiry to ascertain the reasons of failure of these long wall faces ;

(e) if so, what is the out come of this enquiry ; and

(f) if no enquiry has been set up, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) The total number of powered support longwall faces existing now in Coal India Ltd. for use, in its subsidiaries, is 14.

It is not a fact that longwall faces referred to in the question failed without giving any production. The longwall sets for Bhalgora and Murlidih mines have been deployed in Dhemomain and Moonidih mines respectively for geo-mining reasons and have been used for production. Supply of longwall set for J. K. Nagar Mine is presently on order. The longwall sets in the remaining mines have contributed to production.

(b) In some of the coal producing countries, production from individual longwall sets is more.

(c) During 1992-93, total production from the working longwall faces was 1.47 million tonnes against the target of 1.65 million tonnes. Production from a longwall face, inter-alia, depends on various factors like length of the face, length of the panel, neight of extraction, hardness of coal, etc. Besides, the main constraints to achieve the rated production from these faces were shortage of imported spares, geological disturbances and lack of components from Indian and overseas manufacturers.

(d) and (e) A Strategic Action Group (SAG) was constituted in October, 1988 to suggest ways and means for improving the working of longwall sets in Indian coal mines. The Group submitted its report in October, 1989 and almost all the recommendations have since been complied with.

(f) Does not arise.

Categorisation of coal reserves

278. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) what is the basis of categorisation of coal reserves as proved reserve, indicated reserve and inferred reserve ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made by Government to find out the reasons for getting the extractable reserve to the tune of 30,838 m.t. out of the proved reserve of 64,852.60 m.t. of coal ; and

(c) the manner of the utilisation of the remaining reserve of coal and what are the reasons of claiming it to be non extractable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) Categorisation of coal reserves as "proved" "indicated" and "inferred" is based on degree of confidence of the exploratory data.

The reserves that have been calculated within a redius of 200 metres from a known point (location of borehole etc.) are known as proved reserves.

Reserves calculated within a radius of 1000 metres from a known point (borehole point etc. ;) are known as indicated reserves.

The reserves which have been estimated based on the geological continuity are known as 'inferred' reserves.

(b) and (c) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), the planning organ of Coal India Limited (CIL)